

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1881.

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NUMBER 4

After five attempts upon the life of the Czar of all the Russians, he has finally fallen a victim to the hellish work of assassination. Full particulars will be found in our telegraphic columns. Alexander, the second son, who will now ascend the throne, is a fair-haired young man of 35.

The report is being circulated that Mr. Jonathan Bowman, who came within two votes of being elected United States Senator, by the Wisconsin Legislature, was not a candidate, and that he telegraphed his friends to support Senator Cameron. We presume the anti-Cameron men will deny the truth of this report.

It is said that the phenomenal success of Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, has made many an actor discontent with his lot, and that this discontent will shape itself into an "irruption" of stars next season. But it is safe to say that the irruption will not produce a star that will shine with the brilliancy of a Keene.

After the late Matt Carpenter had been President of the United States Senate, he was once heard to say of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont: "You may put me in the chair blindfolded and I can tell whether or no Senator Edmunds is in his seat by the character of the legislation that is brought up. If it is known that he will be absent for a few days every bill with a 'job' in it is brought to the front and pushed, whereas if he is present nothing is said about them."

There is a likelihood that the scheme to hold a World's fair will prove a failure owing to the delay in paying subscriptions. The buildings will cost about four million dollars and the first million which was promised some time ago has not yet been raised. The executive committee are becoming discouraged, and General Grant is said to be in favor of postponing the fair until 1884. The question of success or failure of the enterprise will be decided in a few days.

Mrs. President Garfield gave her first reception on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was immense, and the affair passed off quite satisfactorily. Mrs. Garfield wore a rich garnet velvet dress, and otherwise did honor to the occasion. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary Blaine, Mrs. Secretary Lincoln, and Mrs. Secretary Kirkwood. While all this was going on, the President was attending to his regular business in the executive room, and trying hard to dispose of the crowds of office-seekers.

If reports be true, President Garfield has taken a course which will make a rumormonger in the camp of the thousands of office seekers, and blast their hopes of getting an easy living at the hands of the government. It is said the President told a friend the other day that he would make no removals simply to give some one else a place, and where an incumbent had satisfactorily done his work, he would be at least permitted to serve out his time. Those who have been hanging and thirsting after political leaves will experience the sensation of their hearts going down to the bottom of their boots over the policy of the new President.

A dinner was given to General Hancock in New York, on Saturday, at which he made a speech. He gently referred to the canvass of 1876, and said he found no fault with the failure of his friends, and had nothing to regret or modify concerning his own acts or words. He hoped to see the Democracy succeed at some future time, and his remarks created laughter and applause. General McClellan was there with his little speech in which he hoped that General Hancock was the last of the defeated candidates for the Presidency, for a long time to come. There were three defeated Democratic candidates for the Presidency at this dinner—McClellan of 1864, Tilden of 1876, and Hancock of 1880. It was anything but a happy trio.

The following table which shows the ages of the Presidents when they took the oath of office, the length of service, and the age at which they died, will be of special interest:

PRESIDENT.	AGE WHEN PRESIDENT.	LENGTH OF SERVICE.	AGE AT DEATH.
Washington	57	8	68
John Adams	57	7	71
Jefferson	57	7	83
Madison	55	11	85
Monroe	58	6	85
J. Q. Adams	57	7	81
Jackson	61	7	78
Van Buren	54	7	79
Harrison	68	2	68
Tyler	51	4	71
Polk	49	4	53
Fillmore	50	3	83
Frémont	45	3	77
Buchanan	65	7	77
Lincoln	52	4	65
Johnson	56	3	66
Grant	49	7	63
Hayes	54	7	70
Garfield	49	3	35

It will be seen that General Grant was the youngest of the Presidents, Pierce next, and Polk was seventeen days older when he took the chair, than Garfield was. The table is well worth preserving.

There seems to be unrelenting hostility to Assemblyman Rewey, of Iowa county, who went into the anti-Cameron canvass, and afterwards voted for Mr. Cameron. The defeat of the factions opposed to Cameron, under these circumstances, make that defeat more galling than ever, and in the Assembly on Thursday evening and on Friday, the sarcasm and invectives hurled at him in the speeches are said to have been terrific.

Mr. Rewey claims there was no treachery about his course, and that he preferred Cameron to Bowman. His explanation has not lessened the hostility to him, and the report comes from Madison that he is slunned by the members who opposed the re-election of Mr. Cameron. It is also said that the feelings engendered by the quarrel with Mr. Rewey will seriously effect the Republican party in the State, and that questions have arisen out of it which will enter into the next State convention, and finally into a struggle over the next State ticket. Those who talk in this way have political dyspepsia, and their opinions are of no weight. There may have been a breach of faith on the part of Mr. Rewey, and for this he is probably deserving of censure, but that the ill-feeling growing from his acts will revolutionize the party in the State and break it up in factions on the question of State officers, is the shearest nonsense. The masses of the Republican party have too much common sense if the politicians haven't, to allow this state of things to come to pass.

## SENATE ORGANIZATION.

The Republican Caucus Yesterday—Mahone and Two Other Democrats Senators Will Vote With the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There will be an open fight in the Senate to-morrow for the control of the organization. The Republican caucus committee met early this morning and remained in session until near 7 o'clock this evening. They have completed their work and will be ready to submit their list of committees to the Senate to-morrow. They have assigned Mahone to the chairmanship of the Committee on improvement of the Mississippi. They have also assigned him to important positions on other committees. Of course they would not have done this had they not been fully assured that Mahone would vote with them. It is rumored that at least two other Democratic senators contemplate joining the Republican ranks and will come forward to-morrow and be accepted. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is named as one of the two.

## A CUTTER.

Governor Colquhoun's Brother Very Handy with a Knife.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Last night a quarrel arose in the billiard hall of the National hotel between Welborne Colquhoun, a clerk in the postoffice department, and brother of Governor Colquhoun, of Georgia, John H. Martin, a young law student, and A. E. McBee, a well-known Georgian employed at the capitol. It is said the trouble was all about a woman. The dispute grew warm, and the disputants left the room and went upon the street in front, where a struggle was continued and a fight followed, during which Colquhoun drew a knife and inflicted a cut four inches long on the left side of Martin's neck, laying bare the carotid artery. He then struck for him again, but McBee interfered, and received a cut about two inches long in the left side of his neck below the ear, and another on the side of his left eye an inch long, severing an artery. Colquhoun, after his exploit, threw the knife as far as he could send it, as it could not be found last night. Martin and McBee both say that they do not intend to prosecute the case, and are very anxious that the whole matter be dropped.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, March 13.—There has been a great desire on the part of the Legislature since the close of the Senatorial contest, to get through with the work of the session and adjourn by the 25th, at the furthest. Your representative has been at some pains to-day to get at the amount of the work that remains yet to be accomplished. There were 251 bills introduced in the Senate; of these 110 have been disposed of. Of the 141 remaining most of them are important bills, including the appropriations to the State institutions. There have been received from the Assembly 159 bills. Seventy-one of these have been acted upon, leaving a total of 265 bills in the Senate to be acted on. At the present writing there will be about 200 more bills received from the Assembly, making a total of 465 bills to be disposed of before an adjournment. By these figures it will be impossible for the Legislature to adjourn before the 1st of April, and then even it will be necessary to have two or three sessions a day to accomplish it.

## How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one who suffers from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood, when SCOTT'S EMERALD, AND STILLINGIA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, effectually curing Scrofula, Syphilis, Disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, all Nervous Disorders and Debility, Bilious complaints and all Diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc. It corrects Indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it ACTS LIKE A CHARM, especially when the complaint is of an exhaustive nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures Pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

DR. ROGER'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP instantly destroys worms and removes the Secretions which cause them.

Mrs. Barnhoff cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through Rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until recommended to try the Electric Oil, she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pains removed and her Rheumatism cured. Sold by A. J. Roberts and Croft & Sherer.

## A BOMB EXPLODES.

The Vapor of Smoke Clearing Away, the Czar is Found Among the Slain.

Another Diabolical Nihilistic Drama of Blood and Death.

The Czar of All the Russias Succumbs to His Inevitable Fate.

While Riding in His Carriage a Bomb Explodes Near It.

Escaping This, He Encounters Another Explosive of Like Character.

Which Crushes His Lower Limbs into Unrecognizable Shape.

Many Policemen, Cossacks, and Citizens Killed and Wounded by the Deadly Missile.

Arrest of the Two Persons Known to Have Thrown the Bombs.

The Life and Public Career of the Assassin-Haunted Monarch.

Alexander III. Proclaims Himself Emperor of All the Russias.

The Work Yet to Be Done by the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Republicans Confident of Controlling the United States Senate.

Mahone Joins the Republicans in Their Senatorial Caucus.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

## ALEXANDER ASSASSINATED

THE FIRST INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following telegrams were received here this afternoon:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13. To Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington: The Emperor was wounded in his carriage to-day by a bomb. Injury not yet known.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13. To Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington: The Emperor is dead.

BERLIN, March 13. To Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington: The Emperor of Russia was assassinated this afternoon.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Official Messenger makes the following announcement: "God's will has been done. At 3:25 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, the Almighty called the Emperor to Himself. A few minutes before his death, the Emperor received sacrament."

THE DEED. ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—As the Emperor was returning from a parade in Michel Mange about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown and exploded under the Czar's carriage, doing considerable damage to the vehicle. The Czar alight unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the Winter Palace, where he died at 4:30 this afternoon.

Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

The Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body, and the left leg badly shattered. A Cossack and passer-by were killed on the spot. Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died.

The Czar lingered an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarowitz. The latter, on leaving the palace after the death of the Czar, was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery, who greatly loved the Czar, are furious. All officials hastened to the palace to inquire as to the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing his death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the Empire.

It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road. The carriage was moving fast and the first shell struck the ground behind it, and the back of the carriage was blown out.

The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage to see to the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand.

The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before death, as he motioned away the doctors, who wished to amputate his leg.

The Czarowitz and Czarina drove to their palace amid the sympathizing cries of the people.

A company of guards surrounded the palace. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Grand Duke Alex's have left London for St. Petersburg.

The doctors' bulletin, published at 3 in the afternoon, stated that both legs were broken below the knee, the lower part of the body severely injured, and the left eye torn from its socket. Grand Duke Michael was not hurt.

The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has since died.

All army officers have been ordered to remain in barracks. A council of the empire under the presidency of the czarowitz was still sitting at midnight. A manifesto will be published Monday.

A service will be held at the Winter Palace Monday. Afterward the new emperor will receive the homage of the officers of state.

When Col. Dorjibki asked the first assassin his name he replied, Roussakoff. COLOMBE, March 13.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "Two assassins of the Czar were immediately arrested. The gun-lamps in the Michael Garden beside the canal were broken in pieces by the concussion. A cordon of guards was drawn around the scene of the murder. The streets are densely thronged with excited crowds. The utmost sympathy for the imperial family is everywhere expressed. The bells of the principal churches are tolling."

A SKETCH OF THE CZAR. Twenty-six years ago the 21 of March, Alexander II succeeded his father as the Czar of the Russias. When he took the reins of government he was 37 years old, and well known in Europe. He had been educated with great care and had visited every country in Europe. As a young man he had for twenty-one years been admitted to the councils of the ministers, and had shared the confidence of his father, the Czar Nicholas, and was perhaps the most accomplished monarch upon the continent. Russia was at war with England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia, and was at a disadvantage. Six months after he ascended the throne Sebastopol fell, and in the following March the treaty of Paris was made, under which the new emperor gave up part of his dominion and surrendered the control of the Black sea. The second year of his reign began with the nation disheartened, but in September, 1856, when he was formally crowned at Moscow, he won the hearts of the Russian people by promising that the lost ground should be recovered. He began at the bottom in reforming both the military and civil service, and, in 1861, emancipated the serfs. In this he met most determined opposition, but persisted in accomplishing what it was believed that no man in Russia could ever accomplish. Of course his political measures antagonized the noble classes, and they made their power felt by interfering with Alexander's progressive policy. They charged that he was abandoning the traditional policy of Peter the Great, and introducing into Russia principles and customs that had heretofore been considered in violation of policy and the accepted theory of government. But he continued his work of reformation, and in 1870 won back the old Russian party by his boldness in restoring his power on the Black Sea. Then came the international complications which culminated in the Russo-Turkish war. This ended in Alexander's triumph, as he regained the territory lost in 1856 and restored the military prestige which was forfeited by the results of the Crimean campaign. His reign was a very successful one. He was on the throne longer than any other sovereign of the Romanoff line, except Michael, the founder of the house whose reign extended over thirty-two years, and Alexi, his successor, who was in power thirty one years in the seventeenth century. Russia is to-day in a very different condition from that in which Alexander found it. The progress he has made is manifest in every direction. When his father died there were but three lines of railroad in Russia, covering but a short distance. Now there are forty-five lines, with a length over 16,000 miles, and others in progress that will open up new sources of commerce in Siberia and Central Asia. Alexander erected 60,000 miles of telegraph lines, constructed canals, improved water courses, explored unknown regions of his realm, developed mining districts, enlarged the navy, and extended the commerce and trade of the empire to a very great degree. Siberia is no longer a small settlement of convicts, but is a great province, exercising an influence and adding to the wealth of the nation. South of the Caucasus conquests have been pushed until the highways through the Kars Mountains are in Russian control, and Russian influence has been extended over Central Asia.

ALEXANDER III. Special to the Gazette. ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The new Czar, Alexander III, issued a manifesto this morning, bewailing his father's untimely death, and proclaiming himself sovereign by succession. All the troops took the oath of allegiance. Requiem mass is to be said several days for the repose of the soul of the slain Emperor. The Prince of Wales will represent the Queen at obsequies. All the journals of Europe lament the assassination. Before the Czar expired both limbs were amputated by the royal physicians, he being assured that this was the only hope. Both legs were broken, the lower portion of the body mangled, and one eye forced out of its socket by the explosion. Twenty other persons were injured. Both assassins have been secured. The one who threw the first bomb gave the name of Movoe Vremya, the other, who threw the fatal bomb, Roussakoff.

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A SKETCH OF THE CZAR. Twenty-six years ago the 21 of March, Alexander II succeeded his father as the Czar of the Russias. When he took the reins of government he was 37 years old, and well known in Europe. He had been educated with great care and had visited every country in Europe. As a young man he had for twenty-one years been admitted to the councils of the ministers, and had shared the confidence of his father, the Czar Nicholas, and was perhaps the most accomplished monarch upon the continent. Russia was at war with England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia, and was at a disadvantage. Six months after he ascended the throne Sebastopol fell, and in the following March the treaty of Paris was made, under which the new emperor gave up part of his dominion and surrendered the control of the Black sea. The second year of his reign began with the nation disheartened, but in September, 1856, when he was formally crowned at Moscow, he won the hearts of the Russian people by promising that the lost ground should be recovered. He began at the bottom in reforming both the military and civil service, and, in 1861, emancipated the serfs. In this he met most determined opposition, but persisted in accomplishing what it was believed that no man in Russia could ever accomplish. Of course his political measures antagonized the noble classes, and they made their power felt by interfering with Alexander's progressive policy. They charged that he was abandoning the traditional policy of Peter the Great, and introducing into Russia principles and customs that had heretofore been considered in violation of policy and the accepted theory of government. But he continued his work of reformation, and in 1870 won back the old Russian party by his boldness in restoring his power on the Black Sea. Then came the international complications which culminated in the Russo-Turkish war. This ended in Alexander's triumph, as he regained the territory lost in 1856 and restored the military prestige which was forfeited by the results of the Crimean campaign. His reign was a very successful one. He was on the throne longer than any other sovereign of the Romanoff line, except Michael, the founder of the house whose reign extended over thirty-two years, and Alexi, his successor, who was in power thirty one years in the seventeenth century. Russia is to-day in a very different condition from that in which Alexander found it. The progress he has made is manifest in every direction. When his father died there were but three lines of railroad in Russia, covering but a short distance. Now there are forty-five lines, with a length over 16,000 miles, and others in progress that will open up new sources of commerce in Siberia and Central Asia. Alexander erected 60,000 miles of telegraph lines, constructed canals, improved water courses, explored unknown regions of his realm, developed mining districts, enlarged the navy, and extended the commerce and trade of the empire to a very great degree. Siberia is no longer a small settlement of convicts, but is a great province, exercising an influence and adding to the wealth of the nation. South of the Caucasus conquests have been pushed until the highways through the Kars Mountains are in Russian control, and Russian influence has been extended over Central Asia.

ALEXANDER III. Special to the Gazette. ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The new Czar, Alexander III, issued a manifesto this morning, bewailing his father's untimely death, and proclaiming himself sovereign by succession. All the troops took the oath of allegiance. Requiem mass is to be said several days for the repose of the soul of the slain Emperor. The Prince of Wales will represent the Queen at obsequies. All the journals of Europe lament the assassination. Before the Czar expired both limbs were amputated by the royal physicians, he being assured that this was the only hope. Both legs were broken, the lower portion of the body mangled, and one eye forced out of its socket by the explosion. Twenty other persons were injured. Both assassins have been secured. The one who threw the first bomb gave the name of Movoe Vremya, the other, who threw the fatal bomb, Roussakoff.

LATEST WASHINGTON. Special to the Gazette. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President has nominated Stanley Matthews for Associate Justice of the Supreme Bench. Senator Mahone, of Virginia, attended

their palace amid the sympathizing cries of the people.

the Republican caucus, and will assist them in organizing the Senate.

There is a probability that an extra session will be called.

A GAMBLER KILLED. DARLINGTON, March 13.—Tony Baldwin, of Shullsburg, and Frank Thompson, of Hazel Green, while gambling at the latter place, became engaged in a quarrel ending in Thompson's shooting Baldwin dead.

A GHASTLY FIND. CHICAGO, March 13.—At 7 o'clock this morning the head of an old man was found lying between the rails of the Illinois Central track near its intersection with Twenty-second street. The hair was gone, one eye was gone, the teeth were gone, and the skull was broken in two places. The ghastly relic was removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held in the morning. The coroner's theory is that it came from some dissecting table where the body was cut up. The police will make a thorough investigation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or tender pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of



## AFTER THE THEATRE.

Tex dollars. Quite a sum to pay for one who can but wait a day. For just a single evening's fun. It seems so, now the thing is done. Three for the carriage, for you know I never could ask her to go. With that swell dress—the shade over, and train strung out on a yard or two in a plain horse-car. And so nice she looked. I do not grudge the price. Three more for seats—down center aisle. And four rows back—just right for style. The curtain rose. How time will pass while gazing through an opera glass. The curtain fell. Once more we stood outside, and then the thought of food presented itself. The sold-ies. She felt quite hungry. You can guess that what we ate, with just a bit of rose wine to season. Used up that other four. Time sped. Took her home. Goodnight was said. Then to my own home came I straight. And here I sit and meditate. The cash I had four hours ago is gone. I've naught for it to show. Have I regrets for it? Not one. 'Twas folly, but, by Jove, 'twas fun! —Boston Post.

## CONFESSIONS OF A CANDIDATE.

The Brief Political Career of Prentice Mulford. A Mannerly View of Statesmanship—Novel Methods of Canvassing—Utter Rant at the Polls.

This is the confession of a political villain; not, however, a perjured political villain. I never swore to run for office for my country's good. I did run once for an office for my own good. I was unsuccessful. Virtue has its own reward; so has vice. The wicked do not always flourish like green bay trees. Indeed, judging from a home experience, I am not prepared to say that they flourish at all. The fall political campaign of 1866-7 came on while I was carrying my comic lecture about the camps of Tuolumne, Stanislaus and Mariposa. A thought one day took possession of me. "Why not run for the Legislature?" I belonged to a political party. My frozen toes troubled me a good deal, and the lecture did not pay much over expenses. I consulted with one of the pillars of our party. He belonged in Oak Flat. I took the pillar behind Dan Munn's store, on Rattlesnake Creek, and avowed my intention. The pillar took a big chew of tobacco, stared, grunted and said: "Why not?" I consulted with another pillar behind Bob Love's store in Montezuma. He was throwing dirt from a prospect hole with a long-handled shovel. He leaned on the shovel, blew his nose *à la nature* without artificial aid, grunted, and after some deliberation, said: "Why not?" I found another pillar of our party slumming out a reservoir near Jamestown. He was enveloped in yellow mud to his waist, and smaller bodies of mud plastered him upward. A short pipe was in his mouth and a slumgullion shovelled in his hand. He said: "Go in for it and win."

ENTERING THE FIELD. With less assurance and more fear and trembling I consulted with other and more influential party pillars in Sonoma, the county town. Some hesitated; some were dignified; some cheered me on; some said, "Why not?" I made the same remark to myself, and replied "Why not?" The Assembly was a good gate for entering the political field. My ideas of its duties were vague. Of my own qualifications for the post I dared not think. But what matter? Other men no better qualified than I had gone to Sacramento, received their ten dollars per diem and came back alive. I could do that. They seemed to stand as well as ever in the estimation of their constituents. Then "Why not?" The die was cast. I announced myself in the county paper as a candidate for the State Assembly. The County Convention assembled at Sonoma. It was a body distinguished for wisdom and jurisprudence. Somebody nominated me. I arose and paid somebody else five dollars. This was the first price of ambition. Then I found myself making my nominating speech. It was a very successful speech. I left out politics altogether, made no pledges, discussed no principles and talked no sense. At first the audience stared. Then they laughed immoderately at times. So did I. Then they nominated me by acclamation. It was one of the proudest moments of my life, although I did not know it at the time. Taken for all in all, it was no wonder they laughed. I was obliged to laugh myself at the whole affair behind the Court House when the Convention adjourned. And "Why not?"

POLITICS WITHOUT SENTIMENT. It was the laugh of a fiend! I wanted the position for the per diem. My colleagues were all running on principle to save the country. It is singular that the motive of such a wolf in sheep's clothing as I was at that time was not detected. The great and good men, secure in their own rectitude and purity of purpose, by whom I was surrounded, never once guessed at the presence of the snake in their grass. Looking back at this occurrence after the lapse of nearly twenty years, I am more and more astonished that the party should have risked taking such a load as myself on its shoulders. I had no position, no standing, next to no reputation, no property, no good clothes, no whole shoes, no fixed habitation and three sore toes. I had not nor did not realize the responsibilities of a citizen. I had no family and could not realize the duties and responsibilities of those who were rearing young citizens for the great Republic. Should I then be sent to the State Legislature? Of course not. Are such men ever sent? Of course not. I do not think now that at the period spoken of I was even incorruptible. Should a person who seldom saw over ten dollars in his possession at any one time be sent where he might be "approached" by designing men? Of course not. Was such an one ever sent? Never! The commonwealth of California ran a fearful risk in my nomination.

SINS OF A CANDIDATE. Few, probably none, suspected the mental misery I endured during this campaign. Because I knew and felt my turpitude, I knew my unfitness for the position to which I aspired. I knew where lay the snake in the grass. Could I meet daily a trusting, credulous constituency, who believed that my mind was full of projects for the relief of the State and Nation, without remorse? Of course not. I had remorse—bad, but I dared not back out and off the track. So I kept on, and the vultures gnawed my vitals. Those who think the wicked have such a good time are sadly mistaken. Our party was firmly grounded on one grand belief. It was that nothing the other party could do was right, nothing that we did was wrong. This at that time I did not believe. But I pretended to. I rather stifled all feeling on the subject. This was the first error in my life. This was the first time I, unlike my colleagues, was untrue to my own convictions. They—but how I

wished for their faith. It could move mountains of doubt. Mine couldn't. How I hated my conscience. It tormented me worse than a chronic colic. There I was standing shoulder to shoulder with patriots—battling bravely for a cause, a principle, while I—I cared for naught save a seat in the Assembly at ten dollars a day.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN. It was a stirring campaign, that of 1866, in and about Tuolumne County. The antagonism was of the bitterest character. Political opponents reviled each other in print and sometimes peppered each other with pistols. Bullets flew about night and day. It was dangerous in Sonoma to sleep in a clap-boarded house in the average line of aim. The papers left nothing unsaid which could taunt and irritate. Editors went about the streets weighed down by masked batteries. It was calculated that five hundred pounds of iron were daily packed about the streets in the shape of derringers, knives and revolvers. The champions of the opposing parties never met on the highway, but that people, peering and squinted from door and window for the bombardment to commence. Knives were bathed in gore. Barroom floors showed bloody stains. Men died with their boots on. Loaded shotguns lay in ambush behind front and back doors. The atmosphere smelt of blood and possible killing. Saloon plate-glass mirrors showed the track of pistol bullets. Mass meetings were assemblages of men from town and country, secretly armed. People spent most of their time hating each other. Ministers went behind the orthodox returns and preached sectional and partisan politics. The more vital tenets of religion were suspended for the time being with the writ of habes corpus. I canvassed the county with my comic lecture. It took. It was popular with both parties. It was a pleasant relief from the heavier logic and argument used by heavier and more solid speakers. It was like the farce after the tragedy. It sent assemblies and mass meetings home in good humor. Nobody asked if such a candidate was fit to make laws. But there Tuolumne showed wisdom. They didn't want any more laws made. Everybody who had been sent to the Legislature since California was created a State had been busy putting new laws on the statute books. There was an overplus. People couldn't keep count of the laws already made. Tuolumne then showed wisdom in its endeavor to send one man to the Legislature of 1866-7 who, not being able to draw up a bill, could not have added a single new law to the mass already made.

NOVELTIES AT THE POLLS. Feeling that I had not done justice to the party in making an active canvass of the county, principally because I had no money to make a canvass with by treating long lines of ever-ready patriots at every bar in Tuolumne, I concluded I would hold a series of private meetings in the day time on horse back. I would do this on election day. I would gallop from poll to poll and make a speech at each poll. I had a route laid out embracing half the county. I made the initial equestrian speech at Jamestown. Thence I galloped to Shaw's Flat. Shaw's Flat upset me. The pillar of our party there, at whose saloon the polls were held, came to his door while he was speaking, took one look at me and walked off in disgust. I saw the disgust on his face in an instant. It smote me. It threw a wet blanket over all this newly-roused enthusiasm. I started for Columbia, but all the way that man's face peered into mine. It robbed me of all courage and confidence. I had no further heart to continue the work. It was not at all the regular thing. It was an innovation on old party usages. The country even then was too old for such politico-equestrian heroics. I rode back to Jamestown, put the horse in his stable, and hid myself. The people did not agree to send me to Sacramento. Perhaps it was fortunate for them they did not. Probably it was for me. What ever happens to a man in this life is probably the best thing for him, inasmuch as nothing else can happen to him. I had the profit of an experience in making a semi-political debut, and the people profited by sending another man.

SOME SAGE REFLECTIONS. Could the past but be recalled, with all its conditions, contingencies and necessities; could I once more review this episode with the advantage of years of past experience and accumulated wisdom, I should succeed. I should fill the post of Legislator, if not a Legislator. But the future is apt to come too late. To be sure it was for me a period of folly and weakness. My soul even now squirms with shame to think of it. "And it should," I hear my fellow human judges saying. Of course it should. Man's first duty to himself is to hide his faults and bear himself as though he never committed any. Only I can afford to tell what a wretch I have been. Were I a candidate for office I could not. Some day, when the world is wiser, men will cease strutting about in their masks of propriety and wisdom, and publish their own past errors as freely as now they do those of their fellows. It is a good preliminary previous to entrance into that world where "all things shall be revealed," where each action lies in its true nature, and where each one of us must "even to the teeth and forehead of our faults give in evidence." "Why not?"—Prentice Mulford, in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Poor Ventilation. The season is upon us when much is to be dreaded from poor ventilation. It is cheaper to heat a room which is entirely shut up, if fuel only is considered; but if doctors' bills, loss of time, and shortened life and medicines are taken into the account, there is not much economy in the saving of fuel by shutting out fresh air. Fashion sometimes stumbles into a good path, and the revival of open fire-places is an instance. The poor city children, who are thrown like little shuttlecocks from the terrible playground at home, get scarcely enough fresh air in their passage from one to the other to keep them alive, and they fall an easy prey to the foes, scarlet fever, diphtheria and the like, which now are stalking about. This warning is nothing new, neither is the evil; and while the evil lasts we must keep giving the warning.—Exchange.

In the municipal cremation furnace at Gotha, in Germany, you can get yourself incinerated for \$16. Since the establishment of the furnace, two years ago, thirty bodies of the nobility and gentry have enjoyed its hospitality. Persons progressive but poor who are prejudiced against internment should go to Gotha, while they can, and still call their souls their own. The German railroad charge high rates for the carriage of earthly tabernacles from which the spirit has flown.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FURNITURE!

Britton & Kimball  
Are daily receiving their Spring  
Stock of goods The largest  
and best assortment to be found  
in the city. Parlor, Bed Room.  
Dining and Kitchen Furniture,  
at prices that can't be beat—  
Call and examine our immense  
stock in show rooms up stairs.

## UNDERTAKERS!

Fifteen years experience. Every facility for preserving the deceased. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE,  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.  
Feb 23d 1881

## TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY  
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND  
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

## THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A  
TORDIP LIVER.  
Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constipated, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dose before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.  
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.  
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.  
They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N.Y.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

THE JONES PATENT VENTILATED TRUSSES.  
WM. M. ELDERIDGE, Sole Agent,  
27 Main St., Janesville, Wis.  
Feb 23d 1881

## R. W. KING'S BOOK STORE

## AND NEWS DEPOT!

## SCHOOL, BLANK &amp; POCKET BOOKS!

## VIOLIN STRINGS, BRIDGES, HARMONICAS!

## Next Door to Post Office

## JOHN CLARK, Jr. &amp; CO'S

## CLARK'S MILE-END SPOOL COTTON

## BEST SIX-CORD

## Machine or Hand Use.

## PRIZE MEDAL GRANTED AT

## London, Paris, New York, Vienna, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, And Charleston, S. C.

## FOR SALE BY

## McKEY &amp; BRO.

## FOR SALE!

## At Gazette Counting Room,

## A Beckford Knitting Machine

## Which will be sold at a bargain

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FURNITURE!

E. T. FOOTE,  
THE CLOTHIER,  
Has already received several in-  
voices of  
READY MADE  
SPRING  
CLOTHING.

Made up in the latest style, and of good material.

The Custom Department, too, has been kept unusually busy, right through what is generally the dull season, which shows that the public appreciate the skill and enterprise shown

DETROIT, Grand Haven and Milwaukee RAIL-WAY.

SHORTEST, CHEAPEST, AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE EAST!

STEARNS' LEAVE DAILY, Saturdays excepted.

Milwaukee, depart 7:30 p.m.  
Grand Haven, " 6:00 a.m.  
Detroit, arrive 12:15 p.m.  
Niagara Falls, " 8:30 p.m.  
Buffalo, " 8:45 p.m.  
New York, sec. day " 10:30 a.m.  
Boston, " 2:40 p.m.

State rooms free on Steamers.

Only ONE NIGHT on charters between Milwaukee and New York, Boston and principal eastern cities.

SAVING \$3.00! In railroad, and \$2.00 sleeping car fare, 100 miles in distance.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices in the northwest, at Company's office, 25 Broadway, and at Dock office, adjoining Union Depot, Milwaukee, and at Evansville, Ind., Passenger and Ticket Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. my24dism

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE!

## AND EXAMINATIONS!

First District, Rock County.

The Annual Teachers' Institute of two weeks will be held in the High School building at Evansville, commencing April 11th, 1881.

Our teachers will be glad to learn that the faithful and efficient course of Professor Salisbury will have charge of the Institute. Every effort will be used to make the exercises practical and profitable.

A large attendance is expected, and teachers not provided with boarding places are requested to notify the undersigned in due time, but ample provision may be made.

District Boards are requested to postpone the commencement of their Summer Schools till after the Institute, or allow teachers the time spent in attending the same.

## EXAMINATIONS

Will be held as follows:  
At Oronville, March 24th, 25th and 26th.  
At Fulton, March 26th, 27th and 28th.  
At Evansville, April 23d and 24d.

Commencing in each case promptly at 9:30 a. m. Teachers who can, without inconvenience to themselves, are requested to attend the examinations at Oronville or Fulton, thus giving ample time to look over papers before the Institute, though no certificates will be issued till after the close of the term of necessity.

These exercises are public and all, especially school officers, are cordially invited to attend. JOHN W. WEST, County Superintendent.

Evansville, February 15th, 1881. 25wiv

## Judicial Election Notice.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
Notice is hereby given, that at the Judicial Election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and cities of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1881, to-wit: the fifth day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of the Honorable ORSAMUS COLE, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of the Honorable EDWARD G. RYAN, who was elected Chief Justice for the term ending on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1882.

A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for the full term commencing on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1882.

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of the Honorable JOHN B. CASSEIDAY, appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable ORSAMUS COLE, who was elected for the term ending on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1880.

A County Judge in each county of the State, for the full term commencing on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1882.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed, and returns made in accordance with the provisions of law.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the Capitol in the city of Madison, the seventh day of February, A. D. 1881.

HANS E. WALKER, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
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Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1881, being the fifth day of said month, in the several towns, wards, villages, and election precincts of Rock County, State of Wisconsin, for the election of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in place of the Honorable ORSAMUS COLE, appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of the Honorable EDWARD G. RYAN, who was elected Chief Justice for the term ending on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1882.

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Given under my hand at the Sheriff's office in Janesville, Wisconsin, this 23d day of February, A. D. 1881.

Call and see it.

## For Sale!

At Gazette Counting Room,

## A BARGAIN,

## A NEW IMPROVED

## HOWE SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FURNITURE!

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Of Every Description at

## CUTTING &amp; PALMER'S HOLIDAY GOODS!

Picture Frames, Trunks, Feathers, Ect.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

Also a Full Stock of Coffins, Caskets, and all goods in the Undertaker's line. Personal attention given to Funerals. Full Stock. Bottom Prices. W. G. PALMER

L. B. CUTTING  
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## USE

ROCK AND RYE

THE GREAT AND

## Appetizer--Sure Cure

For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

The most acceptable preparation in the known world. By adding to TOLU ROCK AND RYE a little lemon juice, you have an excellent Appetizer and Tonic, for general and family use, and the numerous testimonials received daily are the best evidences of its virtues and popularity.

Put up in QUART size Bottles, giving MORE for the money than any article in the market.

## CAUTION.--DON'T BE DECEIVED

by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off on you cheap Rock and RYE. Only TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only MEDICATED article made, the GENUINE having a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed to this article in popular complaints, while the whiskey and the syrup constitute an emulsion rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula, it may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Other Persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

(Signed) GREEN B. BAUM, Commissioner.

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